

main orthographic discrepancies that can be observed between the *Duden Fremdwörterbuch* (2001, written according to the new writing rules) and the DEA are due to the univerbation introduced by the orthographic reform in the case of compound terms like *cash flow* or *merchant bank* (now written in one word: *Cashflow*, *Merchantbank*), whose standard writing is still given by Görlach's dictionary as identical to the English word.

To sum up, the DEA can certainly be taken as a model, a reference point, both in positive and negative terms, for future reference works conceived with similar aims and with similar scope and importance. Despite some major scientific and methodological drawbacks, it is impossible to overlook a work of such importance, not only for lexicographic theory and practice, but also for lexicology, in particular the study of neologisms and anglicisms, two increasingly relevant research fields.

Notes

1. **Germanic languages:** Icelandic, Norwegian, Dutch, German. **Slavonic languages:** Russian, Polish, Bulgarian, Croatian. **Romance languages:** French, Spanish, Italian and Romanian. **Other languages:** Finnish, Hungarian, Albanian, Greek.
2. 1997, Madrid, Gredos.
3. Web site: <http://www.vds-ev.de>
4. Edited by R. Pogarell and M. Schröder. Last updated edition: 2004, IFB Verlag.

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García Velasco, Daniel: Funcionalismo y Lingüística: La gramática funcional de S.C. Dik. Oviedo: Servicio de Publicaciones, 295 p.

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Funcionalismo y Lingüística: la Gramática Funcional de S.C.Dik is the only introduction

to Dik's Functional Grammar written in Spanish. The author has also translated the quotations from English into Spanish so that the book is easier to read for those who do not have a good command of English.

In the prologue, the author clearly states that his purpose is to offer an up-to-date presentation of this functional model that is becoming more and more important in today's functional research.

This book is divided into seven chapters. At the end of the book we find a glossary of technical terms related to Functional Grammar (hereafter FG) that can be very useful for scholars and for university students. The book has a very clear structure and organization, which can be seen in the topics covered in each chapter, in the clear conclusions that the author provides, and in a fixed section at the end of each chapter devoted to basic bibliography used in the chapter, which is commented by the author.

In chapter one the author presents the two main tendencies in linguistics: functional and formal approaches. He specifies the main differences between both approaches to avoid simplistic characterizations. In order to pay attention to both approaches in detail, he divides this first chapter into three sections: 1) "Functionalism and Formalism in Grammatical Theory" covers three very important issues: "Form(al) and Function(al)", "The Concept of Autonomy" and "Formal and Functional Explanation". 2) The second section presents a short characterization of contemporary functional approaches to situate Dik's model in contemporary functionalism. The author refers to the functional-cognitive perspective represented by Langacker, Fillmore, Kay, Taylor, Lakoff and Johnson and to the functional-cognitive perspective represented by Dik's Functional Grammar and Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar. 3) In the third section, the author offers some conclusions.

In chapter two, the author offers a critical evaluation of Functional Grammar within the framework presented in chapter one. The author shows to what extent FG can be considered a true functional theory after having paid attention to the methodological manifestations and the practices by researchers belonging to this theory.

In the second part of this chapter, the author offers an introduction to the structure and organization of Functional Grammar, which is developed in the next chapters. García Velasco analyses in detail the position of the three parameters adopted by Functional Grammar already presented in chapter one, i.e., form and function in FG, the autonomy of grammar and formal and functional explanation. After that, in the third section of the chapter, the Standards of Adequacy (pragmatic, psychological and typological) are considered to prove that this linguistic model fits several methodological criteria. Parts four and five of the chapter are devoted to some technical restrictions and to the organization of Functional Grammar.

In the next chapters (three to seven), the author analyses the general architecture of the model from a critical perspective. Chapter three is devoted to the organization of the lexical component in FG and the classification of the state of affairs.

In chapter four, the author focuses on the construction of the clause and the characterization of the morphosyntactic categories of Time, Mood and Aspect. In the next chapter, he offers a characterization of the syntactic and pragmatic functions proposed in

FG since they are relevant in the general architecture of the theory.

In chapter six, the author deals with the Expression Rules, the Form-determining Expression Rules and the syntactical order, prosody and the dynamic model of the expressive component. It is here that we find the different mechanisms that help us see the main formal differences between languages.

Chapter seven has the same title as the last chapter of Dik's work (1997): *Towards a Functional Grammar of Discourse* and, as the title suggests, what García Velasco presents here, are the main discursive studies made within the Functional Grammar approach.

This excellent book constitutes an invaluable introduction to Dik's Functional Grammar, and will be very useful for scholars and for university students interested in getting a general overview of one of the main current functional theories in linguistics. The bibliography is also complete and up to date.

Works cited

Dik, Simon C. (1997): *The Theory of Functional Grammar. Part 2. Complex and Derived Constructions*. [Kees Hengeveld (ed.)]. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.